

RADIATION DETECTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a novel radiation detector that can be used for detecting in position ionizing radiations such as charged particles, photons,
10 X-rays and neutrons. In the detector according to the invention, the primary electrons resulting from the ionization of the gas by radiation are multiplied under the effect of a high local intensity electric gradient field, and collected by the same structure.

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2. Description of the Prior Art

Radiation detectors exploiting the process of ionization and charge multiplication in gases have been in use with
20 continued improvements for many years. Methods for obtaining large "stable" proportional gains in gaseous detectors are a continuing subject of investigation in the detectors community.

25 Among the most widely known of such detectors is the

parallel plate chamber (PPC). PPC has a counter obtained by means of two parallel grids spaced from one another by a few millimeters and between which the electrons are multiplied. This zone located between the two parallel
30 grids is called the "multiplication zone". Thus, the multiplication zone of such a detector is in the form of a single volume defined by the two grids. Due to the fact that it constitutes a single volume of a relatively large size, such a counter suffers from the disadvantage of
35 being very breakdown sensitive. Moreover, the counters of such parallel plate detectors can only have a limited spatial resolution and due to the plate/grid thickness cannot be arranged in such a way as to form detectors having varied shapes. Finally, because the avalanche size
40 depends exponentially on the distance of the primary ionization from the anode, PPC are not proportional counters.

Another type of gas detector is the multiwire
45 proportional chamber (MWPC), which has a plurality of equidistant anode wires held taut in one plane. On either side of said plane are placed two taut grids forming cathodes. Electron multiplication takes place in the vicinity of the wires, because at this location there is
50 a high electric field. However, the MWPC suffers from an

intrinsic limitation: at high radiation rates, the production of slow positive ions results in the build-up of a space charge, which interferes with the counting and reduces gain. In addition, the physical characteristics
55 of the MWPC does not permit the detector to have varied shapes.

A way to overcome on limitations of gain in parallel plate and multiwire proportional chambers (MWPC) is the
60 multistep chamber, thereafter designated as MSC. In MSC chambers, two parallel grid electrodes mounted in the drift region of a conventional gas detector and operated as parallel plate multipliers allow to preamplify drifting electrons and transfer them into the main
65 detection element. Operated with a photosensitive gas mixture, the MSC chamber allows to reach gains large enough for single photodetection in ring-imaging CHERENKOV detectors, thereafter designated as RICH.

70 A more recent gas detector type is the microstrip gas chamber (MSGC). In the MSGC, the counter consists of coplanar electrodes etched on an insulating support. The major disadvantage of this detector is its relatively low gain limited essentially to 5,000, because it does not
75 permit the superimposing of several counters. In

addition, like the counters of parallel plate detectors described hereinbefore, the counters of these microstrip detectors have anisotropic multiplication zones localized on very thin tracks (approximately 10 micrometers), which
80 makes them very sensitive to discharge damage. These detectors also suffer from the disadvantage of being relatively fragile and susceptible to aging.

Motivated by the problems mentioned above, a large effort
85 has been devoted to find more rugged alternatives to MSGCs. Accordingly, a new class of detector called Micro-Pattern Detectors (MPD) developed.

F. BARTOL and al. Journal of Physics III 6 (1996), 337,
90 introduced a new detector device (MPD) designated compteur à trous (CAT), which substantially consists of a matrix of holes which are drilled through a cathode metallic foil. The insertion of an insulating sheet between cathode and buried anodes allows to guarantee a
95 good gap uniformity and to obtain high gains.

Another radiation detector device (MPD) was introduced at about the same time by Y. GIOMATARIS and al., Nucl. Instrum. And Meth. A376 (1996) 29. This detector
100 thereafter designated as MICROMEGAS is a high gain gas

detector using as multiplying element a narrow gap parallel plate avalanche chamber. In a general point of view, such a detector consists of a gap in the range 50 to 100 micrometer which is realized by stretching a thin metal micromesh electrode parallel to a read-out plane. Very high gain and rate capabilities have been attained due to the special properties of electrode avalanches in very high electric fields. A major inconvenience of this detector lies in the necessity of stretching and maintaining parallel meshes with great accuracy. The presence of strong electrostatic attraction forces adds to the problem, particularly for large size of the detectors. To overcome this drawback, heavy support frames are required and the introduction in the gap of closely spaced insulating lines or pins with the ensuing complication of assembly and loss of efficiency is necessary.

A further, still more recent gas detector type (MPD) is the gas electron multiplier (GEM). This detector consists of a set of holes, typically 50-100 micrometers. in diameter, chemically etched through a metal-kapton-metal thin foil composite, each of which produce a local electric field amplitude enhancement proper to generate in the gas an electron avalanche from each one of the

primary electrons. The GEM acts as an "electrostatic lens", and operates as an amplifier of given gain for the primary electrons. Charge detection is achieved by a separate readout electrode.

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Exploiting the polyimide-etching technology developed for making GEM electrodes, other MPD detectors have been developed such as the microgroove (Bellazzini et al., Nucl. Instrum. And Meth. A424 (1998) 444) and the micro-
135 wire (Adeva et al., Nucl. Instrum. And Meth. A435 (1999) 402) detectors.

However, all MPD devices exhibit a fast increasing discharge rate with voltage when exposed to high rates or
140 highly ionizing alpha particles, hence a limitation in gain. In order to overcome this limitation, several devices (notably GEM devices) can be stacked for further gain, but to the expense of mechanical flexibility.

145 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is provides a radiation detector of very high performance that overcomes the above-mentioned drawbacks of the radiation detectors of the prior art.

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The present invention provides a radiation detector that appears to hold both the simplicity of the MSGC chamber and the high field advantages of the MICROMEGAS, CAT and GEM radiation detectors, however mechanically much
155 simpler to implement, less prone to discharge damage and more versatile in use.

More particularly, in accordance with the present invention, a radiation detector is provided in which
160 primary electrons are released into a gas by ionizing radiations in a drift chamber and then drift to detection electrodes by means of an electric field. The radiation detector of the invention includes two or more superimposed planes of longitudinal electrodes, arranged
165 in a non parallel geometry when viewed from above (e.g. each of three planes being at a 60 degree angle when compared to the others), so that they form a lattice. Each crossing of the two or more superimposed longitudinal electrodes provides an intense electric
170 field gradient which acts as a gas electron multiplier (avalanches) for the primary electron produced in the drift chamber. In addition, the two or more superimposed planes of longitudinal electrodes also act as a read out device collecting the charges created during the
175 avalanche process. Accordingly, the lattice of

longitudinal electrodes acts at the same time as an electron multiplier and as read out device, realizing a dual-purpose physical structure.

180 The resulting radiation detector allows to detect particles with great sensitivity, and determine their position with great accuracy. It can be used with great benefits in particle physics, but also in medical imaging, gas pressure gauges, materials inspections and
185 many other industrial fields.

The objects, advantages and other particular features of the present invention will become more apparent upon reading of the following non-restrictive description of
190 preferred embodiments thereof which are given by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 195
- Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a radiation detector according to an embodiment of the present invention.
 - Fig. 2 is a schematic view from above of the dual-purpose physical structure according to invention.

- 200 - Fig. 3(a) is a schematic view from above of one of the planes formed by parallel conductive wires, according to an embodiment of the present invention.
- Fig. 3(b) is a schematic view from the side of one of the planes formed by parallel conductive wires, according to an embodiment of the present invention.
- 205 - Fig. 4(a) is a schematic view from above of one of the planes formed by parallel conductive wires, according to another embodiment of the present invention.
- Fig. 4(b) is a schematic view from the side of one of the planes formed by parallel conductive wires, according to another embodiment of the present invention.
- 210 - Fig. 5 is a flowchart of signal processing for a radiation detector according to the invention.
- 215 - Fig. 6(a) to (l) is a step-by-step schematic for the fabrication of a 2-planes dual-purpose physical structure with glue spacers.
- Fig. 7(a) to (i) is a step-by-step schematic for the fabrication of a 3- planes dual-purpose physical structure with poliyimide spacers.
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- Fig.8(a) to (c) are experimental spectra obtained using a three-planes radiation detector according to the invention using a Fe 55 radiation source.

225 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a radiation detector in which primary electrons are released into a gas by ionizing radiation from a radiation source (10), and are
230 caused to drift to read-out electrodes (1) by means of an electric field (2) generated by applying a negative tension to a drifting electrode (11) located near the radiation source (10), said radiation detector comprising

- 235 - a matrix of electric field condensing areas, each of said condensing areas producing a local electric field gradient sufficient to generate in said gas an electron avalanche from one of said primary electrons so that said gas electron multiplier operates as an
240 amplifier for said primary electrons, and
- a position-sensitive signal detector comprising read-out electrodes (1) to which is applied a tension which is positive relatively to the drifting electrode (11),

245 characterized in that said matrix of electric field
condensing areas and said signal detector are united in a
same dual-purpose physical structure (3).

The gas used in the radiation detector can be any gas or
250 combination of gas susceptible of being ionized and
undergo avalanches, such as Helium, Argon, Xenon,
Methane, Carbon dioxide, Argon / Carbon Dioxide
combination, etc.

255 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the dual-
purpose physical structure (3) of the invention comprises

- a first set of longitudinal electrodes (1) disposed
parallel to each other to form a first plane (4), said
260 first plane being substantially perpendicular to said
electric field (2), and

- at least one additional set of longitudinal electrodes
(1) disposed parallel to each other to form at least
265 one additional plane (4'), said additional plane or
planes being superposed and parallel to said first
plane (4),

wherein the direction of the longitudinal electrodes (1)
270 in each of said planes forms an angle with the direction
of the longitudinal electrodes (1) in each of the other
plane or planes, each crossing of said longitudinal
electrodes in their respective planes producing a local
electric field gradient, and

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wherein the longitudinal electrodes (1) in the respective
planes are applied progressively positive tensions
relatively to the drifting electrode (11) when going from
the plane (4) closest to the drifting electrode to the
280 plane farthest from the drifting electrode, said plane
farthest from the drifting electrode being applied a
positive tension. The electrodes in this plane are
intended to collect the electrons.

285 The respective planes of longitudinal electrodes (1) are
preferably, but without limitation, separated from each
others by 40-60 micrometers.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the radiation
290 detector is characterized in that said dual-purpose
structure (3) comprises two sets of longitudinal
electrodes (1) forming two superposed planes (4) and
(4'), and in that, when viewed from above, the direction

of the longitudinal electrodes (1) in the first plane (4)
295 is perpendicular to the direction of the longitudinal
electrodes (1) in the second plane (4').

In another embodiment of the present invention, the
radiation detector is characterized in that said dual-
300 purpose structure (3) comprises three sets of
longitudinal electrodes (1) forming three superposed
planes (4), (4') and (4''), in that the direction of the
longitudinal electrodes (1) in each plane forms an angle
of 60 degrees with the direction of the longitudinal
305 electrodes (1) in each of the other planes, and in that,
when viewed from above, the longitudinal electrodes (1)
in a given plane cross the longitudinal electrodes (1) in
the two other planes at the same points (5) where the
longitudinal electrodes (1) in these two other planes
310 cross. This feature ensures a strong electric field
gradient at the level of the crossings, allowing electron
avalanches. In comparison to the two-planes embodiment,
the use of three planes allows to resolve positional
ambiguities in multi-particle bursts.

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Although angles of 90 degrees and 60 degrees are
preferred for devices containing two, respectively three

planes of longitudinal electrodes (1), any other angle may be used.

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In an embodiment, the longitudinal electrodes forming the planes are conductive strips (6) (metallic or other conductive material).

325 These conductive strips can be spaced by spacers (7) located at the crossing points (5) of said conductive strips. Said spacers (7) may be made of glue, polyimide or any other suitable materials.

330 Mechanical resistance of the dual-purpose physical structure (3) is provided by epoxy, polyimide or any other suitable materials.

These embodiments are made through etching techniques as
335 described in the "experimental procedures" section.

In another embodiment, the longitudinal electrodes disposed forming the planes are conductive wires (8) (metallic or other conductive material).

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In a first sub-embodiment, said conductive wires (8) are woven with non-conductive wires (9) to form a mesh, said

conductive wires (8) being oriented according to a first axis, and said non-conductive wires (9) being oriented
345 according to a second axis, said second axis being perpendicular to the first axis.

In another sub-embodiment, said conductive wires (8) are individually alternated with non-conductive wires (9) in
350 said first axis. This allows to obtain perfectly parallel and geometrically in-phase conductive wires despite their passing alternatively above and below the perpendicular non-conductive wires.

355 The sub-embodiments just described can be made by standard weaving techniques known to the person skilled in the art.

The conductive strips (6) or wires (8) can be made in any
360 conductive materials, such as Tungsten or other metallic or non-metallic conductive materials.

The dual-purpose physical structure (3) according to the invention can be mechanically flexible, depending on the
365 materials used and the size of the device. Accordingly, the dual-purpose physical structure (3) can take various

shapes such as cylindrical, semi-spherical or other shapes.

370 The signal resulting from the individual longitudinal electrodes in each superposed planes is amplified, registered and properly treated in a multi-channel analyzer providing energy and location information for the particles detected by the detector.

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EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Fabrication of a 2-planes dual-purpose physical structure, glue spacers and epoxy support.

380 STEP 1: Begin with a base material of one-sided copper (12) epoxy board (13). Fig. 6(a).

STEP 2: The image of the bottom pattern of strips is transferred onto the copper using standard
385 process of photolithography. Fig. 6(b).

STEP 3: A piece of one-sided copper-clad polyimide (14) is prepared for gluing onto the bottom pattern.
Fig. 6(c).

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STEP 4: A piece of copper-clad polyimide is glued onto the bottom-patterned base piece. Fig. 6(d).

395 STEP 5: Tracks aligned directly above the bottom pattern, are etched into the copper-clad polyimide piece. Fig. 6(e).

400 STEP 6: The polyimide between the tracks is etched down to the level of the glue just above the bottom pattern. Fig. 6(f).

405 STEP 7: The tracks on the upper surface are then removed leaving only polyimide forms (15) that will support glue spacers. Fig. 6(g).

STEP 8: A sheet of copper foil (16) is prepared and glued onto the previous piece using enough glue to fill up all the space between the polyimide forms. Fig. 6(h).

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STEPS 9: The top pattern is then transferred onto the copper foil using standard processes of photolithography (note that the top pattern is not visible in step 10 as the lines are running parallel with the view). Fig. 6(i).

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STEP 10: A small amount of glue is etched away from above (from between the lines of the top pattern) in order to expose the polyimide forms. Fig. 6(j).

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STEP 11: The polyimide forms are completely removed by etching, leaving glue spacers (7). Fig. 6(k).

STEP 12: To uncover the bottom pattern lines, a small amount of the glue is etched away. This leaves the top and bottom planes separated by empty space at the cross-over points with the top plane lines supported by the remaining glue spacers (7) in between. Fig. 6(l).

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Fabrication of a 3- planes dual-purpose physical structure, polyimide spacers and polyimide support.

STEP 1: Begin with a piece of double-sided copper-clad polyimide (18). Fig. 7(a).

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STEP 2: The middle pattern is transferred onto one side of the two-sided copper-clad polyimide piece,

440 using standard photolithography processes. Fig.
7(b).

STEP 3: A piece of one-sided copper-clad polyimide (19)
is prepared by completely etching the copper
445 from one side of a two-sided polyimide piece.
Fig. 7(c).

STEP 4: The one-sided copper-clad polyimide piece (19)
is then glued onto the top of the middle-
450 patterned polyimide piece (18). Fig. 7(d).

STEP 5: The top and bottom patterns are transferred
onto both sides of the piece using the standard
photolithography processes. Care must be taken
455 to ensure that the cross-over points of the
strips on all three planes are precisely
aligned. Fig. 7(e).

STEP 6: The peripheral areas (20) of the detector (on
460 both sides), except in the area active for
detection (21), are protected with a thin
coating of polymer resin (22) that resists the
polyimide etching solution. Fig. 7(f) and 7
(g).

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STEP 7: The polyimide of the active area (21) is etched until the glue encapsulating the middle pattern is exposed, and the polymer resin (22) is removed. Polyimide spacers (7) under the copper patterns subsist Fig. 7(h).

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STEP 8: The remaining glue in the active area (21) is removed. Fig. 7(i).

475 Experimental results with 3-planes metallic strips and polyimide spacers, dual-purpose physical structure

A 3-planes detector with metallic strips and polyimide spacers was successfully implemented according to the fabrication method above and shown to detect ionizing radiation from a Fe 55 radiation source. For the purpose of the experiment, the individual longitudinal electrodes in each plane were electrically connected. Therefore, the experiment demonstrates the detecting abilities of the detector without positioning function. It would be easy for a person skilled in the art to add the 2-dimensional positioning function by keeping the longitudinal electrodes isolated from each other, registering the signal for each electrode separately, and treating the resulting signal in an appropriate manner (see Fig. 5).

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Main characteristics of the detector:

- Radiation source (at the top): Fe 55
- distance of the radiation source to the top plane: 4 millimeters.
- 495 - drifting electrode tension : - 2000 V
- top plane tension : - 350 V
- medium plane tension tension: 0 V
- bottom plane tension: + 350 v
- gas: Argon 91%; Carbon dioxide 9%
- 500 - gas pressure: atmospheric pressure
- spacers: polyimide

Signal detection:

After proper amplification, the signal detected shows the
505 typical spectrum for Fe 55, with peaks at 3 and 5.9 keV.
Fig. 8(a) represents the spectrum detected by the plane
(at +350V tension) farthest from the drifting electrode,
which collects the electrons. Fig. 8(b) represent the
spectrum detected by the middle plane (at ground). Fig
510 8(c) represent the spectrum detected by the plane closest
to the drifting electrode (at -350V tension). The middle
plane and the plane closest to the drifting electrode
both collect the positive ions.